The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending March 5, 1881, was:

#### The Cabinet

A good deal of doubt was expressed yes terday morning as to what Gen. GARFIELD meant when he said he was in favor of increasing our tonnage on the ocean-whether he meant by subsidies or free ships. The first name in the Cabinet throws some light on that subject. JAMES G. BLAINE is understood to be the synonyme of subsidies.

The name of WILLIAM WINDOM, for Sec. retary of the Treasury, surprises many who thought they had the best of reasons for believing that Senator ALLISON was to have that place. Widely diverse estimates of Mr. Window's capacity and character are held by different persons in his own party. He is represented to be in favor of much money both specie and paper, and opposed to mo nopolies. A long letter of his on the danger of monopolies, which we print elsewhere in this day's Sun, will be read with intense interest.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN of Illinois is the son of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and a graduate of Harvard College. If it is permitted to the martyr-President to know of this early promotion of his son it must be very gratifying to him.

W. H. HUNT of Louisiana is to be Secretary of the Navy. If he is as good a man as he is said to be, the selection of a member of the Cabinet from the South is to be com-

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, for Secretary of the Interior, will please the Iowa people, and that is something.

THOMAS L. JAMES, now Postmaster of New York city, is to be Postmaster-General. Our highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, says of him that he is "universally admitted to be best fitted for the position" to which he has been appointed. This opinion is more flattering, and we trust more correct, than that which we had entertained. which was that he was rather light timber for a Cabinet. Perhaps, however, lighter timber answers in a machine-made Cabinet Mr. James is certainly very popular.

WAYNE MACVEAGH, the new Attorney General, started out many years ago as a determined opponent of SIMON CAMEBON, and afterward married Mr. Camenon's daughter. He succeeds a strong man, who has administered the office with integrity and ability. He could not well take office under HAYES at the beginning of the last Administration, because HAYES owed MACVEAGH and several others nearly four thousand dollars for aiding to get him counted in. HAYES, however, finally paid the money, and then tried to get Con gress to reimburse him. But Roscoe Conk-LING put a stop to this by threatening dire vengeance on all concerned.

It is evident that the Cabinet is not of the CONKLING stripe. The New York Senator gets only the husks. These are very wholesome fodder, but not so fattening as Col. JAMES appears on the surface to be a CONKLING appointment, but it is understood that Mr. BLAINE'S bosom friend, Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania, is to be First Assistant Post master-General, and to control the patronage in Mr. BLAINE's interest. So the kernel of that appointment will be eaten by the Secretary of State. We shall see.

Give Gen. GARFIELD and the new Cabinet a fair show.

## New York Won't Stand It.

The greatest nuisance about New York has its situation at Hunter's Point. Foul blown by favoring winds over two cities with an aggregate population of more than a million and three-quarters.

The business whose processes produce these foul odors is an important and profitable one. It employs a great amount of capital. The people hereabouts have, therefore, been long compelled to endure the nuisance, which Mr. Erastus Brooks lately defined as "a congregation of pestilential odore." It pays the owners of thirty or forty establishments on the banks of Newtown Creek to generate them, and hence the crowded population in their vicinity must patiently bear them.

A committee of the State Board of Health of which Mr. BROOKS is Chairman, is now in the city with a view to investigating these Hunter's Point odors, and has taken a large amount of testimony regarding them. Whoever reads it will wonder why such industries as those on Newtown Creek were ever allowed to grow up close by one of the densest populations on the globe. And yet they have gone on increasing as the inhabitants in their vicinity have become more numerous. The aggravation of the nuisance, indeed, has more than kept pace with the growth of the population.

As Mr. JOHN A. WEEKS, one of the witnesses before the Health Committee, remarked, "There is no such plague spot in the vicinity of any other civilized city in the world, nor would it be allowed." New York has the distinction among great capitals of doing its bone boiling and oil refining right under the noses of its inhabitants. The most flourishing industries about Hunter's Point extend for a mile and a half plong Newtown Creek. In that odoriferous neighborhood bones are boiled for the production of phosphates for fertilizing purposes, and the establishments are, of course, terrible breeders of smells. Sludge acid is used as a solvent for the material in some of the fertilizing factories, and its odor is about the worst that can assail the nostrils. Hog's hair employs the energies of another factory, and the result is insufferable. The cream of tartar works produce odors which some people declare to be worse than any other. There are also thirteen refineries of petroleum, seven manufactories of chemials, a yeast factory and distillery, two sugar refineries, gas works, a large cow stable, and various other interesting indus-

To make the region still worse, the emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen from poisonous muck heaps of the region is so strong, Mr. WEEKs testified, as to blacken | travel upon the seas without the consent of solver during the night as far off as Fifth avenue and Twentieth street. "Not only was the silver blackened, but door plates that had been cleaned and polished were | September, 1875, and made his way out of similarly affected within forty-eight hours afterward." Mr. Charles Tracy, the law- He was afterward recaptured in Spain and yer, had suffered from the smells in the brought back to this city. In this way he Queens County Court House, three-quarters of a mile from the crocks. And Mr. Anguen | put it in the power of the insurance PELL, who lives in Thirty-fifth street, says | pany to declare the instrument void. But | he has had frequently to get up in the night | the violation of the policy was purely techand go elsewhere to avoid them. They have | nical. No harm had come of it. Tween rebecome so thoroughly embedded in the soil | turned uninjured from his voyage on the

tries along the mile and a half.

sanitary authority, hang around Newtown Creek for five years, even if the establish

ments were razed. But the people of New York generally do not need to be told these things. Throughout the eastern side of the Island, from Bleecker street northward, they come with every northeast wind, and invade some of the | a suit upon the policy. Upon the issue thus most densely inhabited regions of the city. Hunter's Point is a pest hole," said one of the witnesses before the Health Committee, "and no amount of smooth language and rose-colored expositions of possible improvements can make it otherwise."

How to abate the nuisance, however, has become a matter of great difficulty. It should never have been allowed to grow up and assume its present enormous proportions. The work there should be done on some barren island far away from the city. and to such a place the establishments which now make Hunter's Point odious ought to be removed.

In order that our agricultural friends may get their phosphates, and that refined oil may be supplied for their lamps, two millions of people will not much longer be compelled to hold their noses.

#### Peru Pleads for Life.

One of the mysteries of the South Pacific war has found a solution.

When the army of Chill, after the victories of Chorillos and Miraflores, took posses sion of Lima, the Chillan General could find nobody with whom to make a peace. This was extraordinary. Other countries under such circumstances are usually glad to furnish plenipotentiaries. There may be a dispute about the terms of the compact, but the desirability of beginning negotiations is at once apparent. Peru was absolutely destitute of anybody fit to talk with about terms. Gen. PIEROLA was President or Dictator: but he had fled somewhere into the interior, and everybody was ignorant of his whereabouts. As to considering his conduct equivalent to an abdication of dictatorial powers, the Peruvian authorities could not put such an interpretation on it.

The announcement in Parliament that Peru has applied to England and France for mediation lets in light on the subject. There was nobody to make a peace with, but some body to ask intervention. Very likely the flight of PIEROLA may have been arranged beforehand with this in view. At all events as Peru was at the feet of her conqueror and foreign intervention her only hope, her plan to secure this is a new illustration of the astuteness of Peruvian diplomacy, which is always liable to make off with the fruits of Chill's military skill.

England and France, on being applied to for mediation, invited Germany and Italy to join them, the former country refusing and the latter accepting. Peru was notified that her proposal would be agreed to, provided Chili should cousent. As Chili at the peace conference on the Lackawanna rejected foreign arbitration except on conditions recognizing existing military facts, and her right in general to some of the customary fruits of military superiority, she would presumably interpose the same or equivalent conditions now.

The reason why England and France were applied to by Peru is not difficult to discern. The people of these and other European countries hold a vast amount of her bonds. for the payment of which her guano and nitre deposits are largely pledged. She thus may plead that her cause and theirs is a mmon one. If Bolivia and Peru, now contemplating permanent confederation, are to be deprived of any considerable amount of their guano and nitre territory, through Chili's claim of conquest by the sword, Peru may suavely suggest that the European holders of her bonds, who look to the products of this captured region for their security, will be left in a bad plight. She may point out that if she should be compelled by Chili to pay any considerable war indemnity, proportioned, for example, to that which Germany was allowed to exact from France, her European creditors will

not be fortunate. The United States are not called upon by Peru to participate in this affair. But our country has never intimated a desire or consent to intervene for any ulterior business ends, or for any other purpose than to stop bloosished and devastation; and even then only with the free will of all three combatants, and on terms which they should mutually arrange. A country holding such views would perhaps be of little use to Peru at the present time. But if England, after having declined to mediate, ten years ago, at the wish of France, under like circumstances, in the troubles of two of her nearest neighbors now travels half around the globe to mediate in the affairs of South American republies, it may possibly be less on grounds of staying the effusion of blood, which has ceased to flow, than with the purpose of ex-

erting the nominally impartial influence of

a mediator or arbiter to protect her own

dabblers in South American securities Whether, if Chili should decline mediation the three European powers, contrary to their condition of acceptance, would insist on it, remains to be seen. Possibly Chili herself might, by the use of a diplomatic skill as great as her military prowess, convert the proposition into one in her own interest. She could at least pin Peru and Bolivia to a treaty that could not afterward be repudiated on the plea of lack of authority in the persons who signed it; for she would have those European powers as its witnesses and perhaps as its sureties. Chili has also shown much address hitherto in dealing with foreigners interested in the guano and nitre of Atacama by facilitating shipments from all parts of the country she had overrun.

#### Why So Many Men Object to Life Insurance.

Among the most inequitable defences in terposed to actions in the courts of law are those of which insurance companies often avail themselves. Some of these are so manifestly unjust, however good they may be technically, that as a mere matter of policy the companies might be thought unwilling to incur the odium of taking advantage of them. Such a defence, technically sufficient, but

unfair and unreasonable, appears to have been set up in a suit just decided in the Court of Appeals, in which a policy for \$10,000 upon the life of WILLIAM M. TWEED, issued by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, was the subject of litigation There was a clause in that policy that it should be vold if the person insured should the company, previously obtained. As will be remembered, Tweed escaped from the custody of a deputy sheriff on the 4th of the harbor of New York on a sailing vessel. violated the conditions of his policy and

his health was benefited by the voyage, and that he lived longer for it than he

would have done otherwise Nevertheless, the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company saw fit, after Tween's death, to take advantage of his voyage to Spain, and pleaded that fact as a defence to presented the courts had no alternative save to give judgment in favor of the company Insurance law is definitely settled in this State by a long array of adjudications, which the courts have no discretion but to

In an ordinary contract, an immaterial breach of a minor provision, without resulting damage, is not ground for an avoidance Judicial precedents have decided that this is not the case with an insurance policy, for which a special kind of law, favorable to the insurers, has been built up. The sea clause in Tweed's policy would be ordinarily considered by rational men to signify that the insurance company was unwilling to assume the risks of ocean pavigation without a special agreement, and if Tween had been lost while at sea, it would be considered right that the policy should be forfeited. But to insist upon an avoidance of the polley in the absence of injury resulting from the breach is indefensible. To change the settled insurance law of this State is not, however, a proper privilege of the courts. That lies in the province of the Legislature. Insurance companies probably think they know their own business, and suppose that it pays them to evade payment of a few thousand dollars every now and then by means of a technical defence; but there are thousands of men who refuse to take insurance policies upon their lives, because of

this kind of practice. They are unwilling to pay premiums while they live, with the chances so largely in favor of having their policies unjustly defeated after death.

### Who are the Best Scholars in the Public

Schools ? The Staats-Zeilung points to the superior scholarship of the German pupils in our city public schools, to disprove assertions by critics in Germany that their countrymen degenerate in the United States. But all the facts concerning the condition, both material and moral, of the Germans settled here, militate against the purely theoretical conclusions combated by our German contemporary, whose own existence and prosperity afford proof that German intellect can continue as lively in the United States as in the German States themselves. It is published in a country where the opinions of Germans can have free expression; not under a military despotism where editors are bound by restrictions which prevent the growth of interesting newspapers.

Why is it that German immigration to the United States has gone on increasing during the last quarter of a century until now it is greater than that of the Irish even? It is because the experience of their countrymen already here has taught Germans at home that they can greatly improve their condition by emigrating to the Western republic. They escape the exactions of a cruel and oppressive militarism at home, and gain citizenship in a country where their development is not hampered by social distinctions and Government interference.

If they degenerated in the United States where all the circumstances are so favorable to their expansion, the decline would be a severe reflection on the inherent quality of the German race. But that they do not decline, and rather improve, on the average, can easily be shown by a comparison of the condition of the Germans established here with what it was before they left their own country. It is obviously so much better, in the vast majority of cases, that German immigration is steadily increasing.

In all parts of the country where the Ger mans have settled they are doing well, as a whole, and have shown themselves to be among the most desirable part of the population. In New York they are rapidly increasing in wealth and in commercial and financial importance. Walk up Broadway from the Park to Fourteenth street, and you will find that the majority of the names on the signs are German. They have monopolized whole departments of trade, especially in the business of importing, and are making their thrift and industry tell in many directions. Surely these are not signs of

degradation. But when the Staats-Zeitung instances the superior scholarship of the German pupils in the public schools, it should explain that the boys to whom it refers are chiefly German Jews. For that is the fact.

When the obelisk was formally presented to the city on Washington's Birthday. medais commemorative of the event were given to the one hundred boys in the public grammar schools whose record for the six months just previous to February 22 was the best in scholarship and general deportment. These boys were selected by the principals of the schools, and one-half of them have German names, according to the count of the Staats-Zeitung.

Any one who will go over the list, which was published at the time, will see that the proportion was about that. But he will also see, if he is familiar with the names common among Jews, that the majority of the German half are of that race. He will find, moreover, if he inquires among the most experienced principals of our public schools, that boys of Hebrew birth are apt to be among the best scholars. And yet, if the proportion of German pupils is less than one-fourth, as the Staats-Zeitung computes, how much smaller must be the proportion of Jew scholars.

Our German contemporary did not need to cite the creditable record of German boys in the public schools to show that its countrymen here are not open to the criticisms to which it refers. There is a vast mass of other facts of greater importance, so far as the question of the moral and intellectual condition of the Germans in the United States is concerned. We must, however, give to the Jews the credit they deserve for | question. furnishing to the public schools so large a proportion of their best pupils.

## Trial and Conviction of Samuel David.

We print elsewhere in this day's Sun a full and most interesting account of the trial and conviction for murder of SAMUEL DAVID. A surprising state of society in the part of New Jersey where Mr. DAVID lived is de-

reloped by this trial. An application for a new trial was refused yesterday, and the prisoner was sentenced

to fifteen years in the State prison. Yet, bad as the general character of the prisoner was shown to be, most fair-minded readers will agree with us, we think, that after all the testimony was in there was ample room for a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt of the crime of murder. He was probably convicted on the theory that enough was established to show that he deserved to be punished for his conduct in general.

Unless prompt measures are taken by the city authorities to cleanse and drain that part of that it could, in the opinion of Dr. BELL, a | high seas. Indeed, it is highly probable that | the city known as made ground, the parts and |

streets bordering the rivers and bay that were flooded with mud, rain, and sea water mixed with the outpourings of the sewers during the storm and flood tide of Friday, the recent alarming death rate of New York will be increased From reports printed in vesterday's Sun it appears that all the made ground in the lower parts and river fronts of the city, including many cellars on the east side, were overflowed and filled with water. Any one who knows that the sewers on the east side, particularly below Fourteenth street, empty their contents between the piers instead of at the ends of the same, may form an idea of the dangerous nature of the de-

posits left by the receding waters. The nomination of Senator WINDOM of Minnesota as Secretary of the Treasury adds new interest to the letter which he wrote on the 19th of last month to the Anti-Monopoly League of this city, and which was read at the meeting

held in Cooper Institute. In that letter Mr. WINDOM discussed the questions agitated by the body to which it was addressed, saying it was their business to demand full protection for the rights of the citizen against the al-uses and aggressions of corporate power, and to insist upon the enforcement of those principles of law and natural right defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. He gave it as his opinion that governmental authority, State and national, alone is competent o restrain the aggressions and correct the abuses of corporate power. He declared he had not a particle of doubt that the proper authority exists and may justiv be exercised; it is plainly written, he added, in the Constitution, and has been unequivocally declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. WINDOM also took sides with the Granger in their controversy a few years ago.

PETER J. PANCHOT, the winner of the foot race which closed in the Madison Square Garden inst evening, accomplished a wonderful feat. There is no reason to doubt the honesty of the scoring, for a conspiracy by not less than a hundred persons of opposing interests would have been necessary in order to conceal a fraud in the figures. But PANCHOT could have beater the best record if he had wished to, and the public will believe that he was paid by the pro fessional gamblers not to go the requisite 569 miles. He was ahead of the record at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but during the eleven hours until noon he only went 23 miles, though there was no pretence that his condition re quired the hours of rest which he coolly took It is a doctrine among sporting men that the winner in a race has a right to cut his distance as short as he can and win, and in one of his races here ROWELL deliberately served the bookmakers in that respect; but, nevertheless Paneror has thrown away a popularity which it would be supposed, a man in his line would value higher than the few hundred dollars which his failure to beat the record may have added to his gains.

#### NOW AND THEN.

Syracuse, March 5 .- The bayonets that hedged the entrance of the Hon. Waldo Hutchto the national Capitol on Friday call to mind a similar scene in Syracuse, whose consequences to the politics of this State, and, in deed, the whole country, far exceed any which

are likely to follow the affair at Washington. It was in Wieting Opera House, familiarly called Wieting Hall, at the Republican State Convention of 1871, when the Greeley-Fenton faction, on the one side, and the Grant-Conkling faction, on the other, joined issue, tested their strength, and the former went to the wall, where they have remained to this day. Two delega tions appeared from the city of New York. The Convention was so evenly balanced that the ad mission of either of these delegations would

turn the scale in favor of its friends. The ultimate result would mainly depend upon the manner of making up the preliminary roll of the Convention. Alonzo B. Cornell was Chairman of the State Committee, with a Secretary to match. They framed the roll, placing thereon the Grant-Conkling delegates from New York, and leaving off the Greeley-Fenton delegates. Conkling and Fenton were both present at Syracuse murshalling the conflict in person, but each in his characteristic way the Oneida chief defiantly conspicuous in Wieting Hall, the Chautauqua sachem lurking at his quarters in the Globe Hotel. Corneil rapped the Convention to order, and

directed the Secretary of the State Committee to call the roll. When the county of New York was reached, the Hon, Waldo Hutchins, a Fenton leader, moved to amend by striking off the names of the Conkling delegates, and substituting the Greeiey list in their stead. Mr. Cornell refused to entertain the motion. One of the most turbulent scenes ever witnessed even in Wieting Hall immediately followed. Violent speeches were delivered amid the wildest uproar, and serious personal collisions were im minent.

In the height of the storm, Mr. Hutchins was ascending the steps of the platform for the purpose of getting a hearing while he modified his motion. Mr. Cornell waved his gavel, when four policemen, each upward of six feet tall and bearing the familiar club, emerged from the rear wings of the platform and advanced to the footlights, where one of them placed his hand on the shoulder of Hutchins and pushed him down steps. All observant New York politicians remember the rest of this story. After a bitter quarrel in the Convention, the Greeley delegation from the metropolis were driven from their sents. As they sullenly retired, headed by Moses H. Grinnell and Marshall O. Roberts. the Fentonites rose to their feet and cheered

while the Conklingites sat still and sneered. Now came the blunder of the beaten faction. The victors in the Convention nominated a State icket to suit themselves. When the day of election arrived the vanquished went to the polls and voted for it, and it was chosen by a major ity of nearly 20,000. If they had abstained from the ballot boxes it would have been defeated by

100,000, And then what would have logically followed? Either Gen, Grant would not have been renominated for President the next rear, or, i he had been, Horace Greeley would have triumphantly entered the White House eight

years ago this present month. But the Greeley-Fenton faction failed to copy the example of the Barnburners of 1848 by bolting at the right time, and in this way bringing their domineering rivals to the dust, and compelling them to beg for quarter. They post-poned their bolt for one year after their expulsion from Wieting Hall, when it culminated in a dreary failure. The consequence is that during the past eight years the Stalwarts in this State have enjoyed the great share of power and patronage, while to the other wing of the party there has been left the merest crumbs. How will they fare under President Garfield's Administration? Time must answer this

## Coffee and Cane Fields Ruined by Prost.

PANAMA. Feb. 24 .- A heavy frost, the heaviest ever kn. wn, visited Guntemain on Feb. 10, On the follow ing morning the came fields and coffee plantations looke g merting the came fields and reflect plantations look though a fire had passed over them. The leaves of it flee trees were striveled, and even the buildraw reg injured. Several years must be essently elaptor force pointations can be restricted in their intal active condition. To supercame exactified at factor that the joint little region of conflict to the among a strain uncut, without a joint is even we actually uncut, without all of this even warrely less three look. The absorbed of these done contained to be between \$1.000 \*\*\*\* and \$2.000.000.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size Good luc to Parnell and Divon, and may their scadings have a good less: Lam so impressed with their good advice that I etermined to follow it. Sure, what is exuce for a in Ireland ought to be good for a gander in New York.

My landlord—basi luck to him—basi just given me notic
that my refit is to be raised in May, and you know it
don't park and in advance, he, so can give me three
days notice and not use and my samily on the special
dist, but the nowers of war, he speaked had before b
on the hockout?

Not

# To run Entropole Times ex-Sice A few days

agu Die Michigan Avenue Gaptier Church in Chicag-Was destrayed by fire. On Sunsky thereafter the con-regation fret in a half only passed a series of resolutions, the first combinencing thus.

Wherea, it pleased almighty God to destroy our place of worship by an incording fire on the night of Feb. 12.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE. rest of a two hours' run over a stiff country, The death of Sir George Colley in the

Transvani has caused the most intense excite-

grave apprehensions have been entertained as

to the safety of the auxiliary force under Sir

Evelyn Wood. That the ability of the Boers to

cope with experienced troops has been greatly

underestimated is becoming more and more

apparent. The character of the Boer is but in-

differently understood. Like the Quaker, he

is preeminently a man of peace, but he can, on

occasion, like his prototype, "imitate the action

of the tiger." The Boers are domestic in their

habits, though to a certain extent nomadic.

The latter characteristic, however, they have

acquired by reason of the constant incursions of

is one who pushes northward, and their habit

the English. The local signification of "Boer

desire to remove himself from the white man,

though he was part of the animal, and can rus

type. Their "predikant" or pastor has un

India from Holland invariably ranshort of pro

visions on account of the immense distance be

tween these two points. Where contrary winds

and heavy seas were encountered the length of

the voyage was, of course, greatly increased,

and not unfrequently entire crews died of

starvation en route. Van Riebeck's colonists

made it their business to revictual Dutch and

English ships. At the revocation of the edict of

Nantes, in 1685, a large number of French

Huguenots joined this colony. The importance

of this position was soon comprehended by the English, and they also estab-

had gained a decided ascendancy, and

compelled the Dutch and French to retire

into the interior. With the assistance of native

African slaves, they built homes, tilled large

plots of ground, and raised immense herds.

Their hopes that they had secured indepen-

dence proved vain. By proclamation of the

English Government, their slaves were emanci-

pated on promise of full reimbursement for the

loss. In reality, they received only twenty per

cent. of their outlay. In 1835-1836 the con-

stant interference of the English with their

affairs led to the great "Trek." Peter Retief

led the colony under the shadow of the Dra

In 1838 Retief and seventy of his men were

kensberg, where they started a new settlement.

sinughtered by the Zooloo chief Dingaan

during the pendency of treaty negotia-

of Natal, the Boers, by the decisive battle of the

Black Umvolosi, completely broke the power of

the Zooloos. In 1842 the English began to tres-

pass again on the Boer territory, and Preto-

ius, the father of the late President of the

Transvaal, was sent to appeal to the English

Sovernment. He met, however, with no suc-

cess, and when, in 1848, another proclamation

seclared the country between the Vaal and

Orange rivers to be British territory, the Boer

rose in indignation and attacked the English

Although opposing the old-fashioned flint

ock to the superior arm of the British, the

Boers obtained a series of brilliant victo-

ries, but on the arrival of fresh recu-

preements to the English arms the

Trekked." Again and again the Boers were

Boers were compelled to give way, and again

orced to retire from their settlements before

their English oppressors. In 1854 the Orange

River republic was recognized by England

Since then they have had numerous encounters

with the Zooloos, in most of which they have

come out victorious. During the recent Zoolog

war they assisted the British in accordance

with the stipulations of their treaties, hoping

that by so doing they would be enabled to live

unmolested in their own territory. When the

recent encroachments were made upon their

rights, they rebelled, and the stubborn and

able resistance they have made to the Brit-

ish advance has shown that their agricultu

ral proclivities have not blunted their knowl-

The victory of the Boers was simply a result

of superior markemanship, and an intense de

sire to get rid of the English rulers and traders

by one of the London papers about an attemp

Scots Guards. The men were evidently Irish-

for it, offering to pay for the trouble on the con-

The growing desire to be their own masters

bania. The prominence which the Granco-

Turkish question has assumed has kept the

roubles in this section of the Sultan's domin-

ions from occupying the attention of the public.

The movement is a serious one. It will be re-

membered that the cession of Dulcigno was

considerably retarded by the unwillingness of

the Albanians to evacuate that city, and that the

Turkish troops were obliged at last to resort to

force in order to dispossess them. The subse-

quent arrest of several Albanian chiefs did not

tend to pacify the warlike people. The popula-

most civilized. About their being men of war

there can be no question, for it took fifteen

years for the Turkish armies to sublue the

13,000 inhabitants of one of the Albanian prov-

inces. Even then their subjugation has been

anything but complete, as may be gathered from

the fact that their principal industry is bright t-

age, which they regard as the most honorable

profession. They are a frank, brave, blood-

thirsty, devil-may-care sort of people, and it is extremely doubtful if the autonomy which they

now demand so vigorously would in the end

subserve their own welfare. If it were possible

to frame them into a desently respectable na-

tion, such a feat would be greatly to the advan-

age of the European powers when the in-

The Empress of Austria made her debut this

evitable diamemberment of Turkey takes place

year in the Loglish hunting field in a clipping run with Sir Watkin Wynn's bounds. The

master of the hounds and Capt. Middleton were

only 126 pounds, and, as her horses are the best

that money can produce, it takes a first-rate

man across country to be within had of her and

tion numbers about 1,300,000, and is divided into

imitated at Windsor Castle.

ions, but soon afterward, on the territory

lished a colony at the Cape.

divorce is unknown among them.

ment in England throughout the week,

For the preceding two seasons the Empreso had hunted in Ireland. She was desirous of going there this year, but the unsettled state of the country has prevented her carrying out her This will take about \$100,000 out of the pockets of the Irish. Her Majesty's stud consists of ten horses for her own use, and thirtyfive others are kent for the use of her suite. She has a dozen more for driving purposes. The bunters, with the exception of a couple brought from Hungary, were selected by McDonald, a Dublin horse dealer. They are trained by the hunting groom, Tom Healy, who is also an Irishman. The Hungarian horses are the progeny of Cambuscan and Buccaneer, two famous English sires, and great interest is excited as to how they will compare with the Irishbred horses in the hunting fleid.

senses and made him behave admirably for the

Comberners Abbey, which the Empress has of "Trekking" or travelling in search of "fresh taken for six weeks, is the seat of Viscount Cornfields and pastures new" may be likened to the bermere, whose ancestor, Sir Stapleton Cotton, custom of the North American savage in his was made a peer for his services in the Peninsular war. The abbey itself is a very ancient The Boer is, as a rule, above the middle structure, and was founded in the twelfth cenbeight and of fine physique. Inured to hardtury by the Cistercian monks. When Henry VIII, became Defender of the Faith he gave the ships and to the constant assault of savaces, he is ever watchful and alert. He sits a horse as lands of the monks to the Cotton family. The Duke of Wellington was to be often found at the like a deer. The religion of the Boers is of the house of his brother-in-arms, the first Lord Calvinistic order and of the Dutch Reformed Combermere, and an oak tree planted by his hand is a conspicuous object from the front bounded influence among them. At the windows. The Combermers family have been 'Nachtmaal," where the sperament is adminiscelebrated for their knowledge of horseflesh, tered, all the great affairs of the community are and there are few better equipped stables in the settled. The Boers marry early in life, and world than those of the Abbey. Five packs of hounds are within convenient distance, and, as About the middle of the seventeenth century most of them meet four times a week, the Em-Jan Van Riebeck, a surgeon employed aboard press will have every opportunity of indulging one of the ships of the Dutch East India Comin her favorite sport. It is doubtful whether pany, established a small colony at the Cape of she will care to return to Ireland, even when it ood Hope. Previous to this, ships bound to omes possible to do so.

In order to establish a rate by which eliver may be made relatively as valuable as gold, it has been decided to call an international conference at Paris on April 19 next, when a solution will be found for this very important problem. Mr. William M. Evarts, it is said, will represent the United States.

For many years immense quantities of silver annually mined in America and thrown upon the market has resulted in cheapening that metal to such an extent as to preclude its acceptance at the rate formerly established. By this rate fifteen and one-half ounces were made equal in value to one ounce of gold. As a result, the treasuries of Germany, France, and other countries have been choked up with silver. No use can be made of this accumulation, as all international balances and surplusages

of foreign goods must be paid for in gold. On Sunday afternoons the music-loving portion of the public of Parls are puzzled as to whether they shall attend the orchestral concert given at the Conservatoire or that at the Cirque d'Hiver by Pasdeloup. The little hall at the Conservatoire will hold only a comparatively small audience, so the majority are forced to go to the Cirque, M. Pasdeloup's orchestra, however, does not compare for either tone or delicacy of expression with that of the Conservatoire although for vigor it carries off the palm. One great boast of the older organization is that the traditions as to time have been preserved by being handed down from conductor to conduc tor, so that the intentions of the composer of the piece played are absolutely carried out. This being the case, it is interesting to note that the tempi of to-day are considerably faster than they should be. The English also are rather conceited about their being possessed of the true traditional interpretation of such works, for instance, as Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." which was first produced under the composer' direction in England. The English therefore de-

clare that the Conservatoire drags its selections. The New York correspondent of Mr. Edmund Yates's World has taken up, with a vigor that ooks rather like acrimony, the American tour of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt. He more than intimates that, pecuniarily, it is only moderately successful. The New York returns, he says, and those of Boston may be accepted as reasonably authentic. But in the West they would not be beguiled by the ingenuity of her advertising. He comments upon the failure of her "art" receptions, and declares that in all the families to which she brought letters of introduction a horrible epidemic broke out, which absolutely prevented the honoring of the social draft Upon the whole, the World's New York correspondent makes out such a case egainst the managers of the Bernhardt "boom" that, if his censure is accepted at its face value in London the fair object of it will never repeat her Eug-

# EARL'S SON IN COURT.

Mrs. Eleanor Cornella Augusta Tollemache's Suit for a Divorce.

From the Chings: Times. The sensational report which was circuinted Halifax, Feb. 24.—A divorce suit, in which the two most interested parties occupy high social positions here, is proceeding in the D vorce Court. Mrs. Eleanor Cornetis Augusta Toilemache, petitions for a divorce from her husbani. Lieut, the Hon, Join Richard Delan Toilemache, on charges of crueity and other misconduct. The Hon, Mr. Tellemache is a sen of Earl Tollemache and a grandson of the sixth Earl Dysart. He is about 33 years old. One of his brothers is the representative of Cheshire in the British Parliament, and another is married to a daughter of Sir Arthur Bass, member of Parliament, of Bass double stout fame. The family were the intimate friends of Lord Dufferin, inte Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. Tollemache spent his early years in the navy but went to Canada shortly after Lord Dufferin's appointment, and entered into commercial pursuits in Montreal, becoming a partner in the bardware firm of Morland, Watson & Co. In 1873 he was married to Miss Eleanor Cornelia Augusta Starnes, a dauchter of the Hon. Henry Starnes, ex-President of the Logislative Council of Quebec. They resided at Montreal for several years, when, getting tired of mercantic pursuits, he withdrew from the firm, and has since followed the avocation of a gentleman at large, spending most of his time. having been made to blow up Windsor Castle was founded on a very flimsy basis. Two men carrying a bag, in which it is supposed a fourand-a-half-gallon cask was concealed, knocked at the door of a house and made inquiries about the situation of the barracks occupied by the men, and were desirous of leaving the bag with the occupant of the house until they could call dition that its contents were not to be inspected nor interfered with. Permission being refused, one of the men remarked that they had better bury it. These facts were communicated to the police. A day or two after a stranger entered public house, the back of which adjoins the Home Park, and passing into a back yard, taking a candle with him, was not seen to leave the ouse by the front door. It was therefore concluded that he had scaled the wall and entered the park, as neither he por the candle was afterward found. The police were informed of these facts, and an enterprising reporter telegraphed to London that Guy Fawkee's attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament was to be which now stirs the hearts of individuals and

of mercantile pursuits, he withdrew from the firm, and has since followed the avocation of a gentleman at large, spending most of his time in Canada, but making trips to Europe annuality. He was allowed £750 a year by his table. Earl Tollomache, A couple of years ago they came to reside in this city, and Mr. Tollomache became a frequenter at the Halfax Cub, and an lutimate friend of the military, both his wife and himself spending a considerable portion of their time at Maplewood, the residence of ten, Sir Patrick McDougall, commander of her Mayesty's forces in this garrison. He joined the Canadian militia and was commissioned Lieutemant in the Halfax garrison artifiery. Lost fail he want home to England.

Shortly after Mrs. Tollemache, through her attorness, McDonaid, lighy & Tupner, tellifination of the divorse on the grounds aireally stated. Mr. Tollemache was served with the papers when in London, and it is said, admitted to the Hou. Mr. Starnes, while that gentleman was in England, the truthfulness of the charges. No defence has been entered another time for making it is now passed. Evidence in the case is seing taxen by the register of the Divorse Court. Both Mr. and Jars. Tollemache are now in Eugland, this latter staying with her sister, the wife of Capt. Michael finals, of the Sixten lifes, it is stated by the trends of Mr. Tollemache that this action has only been brought because it was understood that he was about to fixe proceedings for a divorce from his wife, the corespondent in which was to be a military gentleman of prominent standing in society. The nations, has distinctly manifested itself in Aiseveral tribes, of which the Miridites are the

#### Self-Acting Citizens. Erron Hollion.

We noticed in the Chiraco Tribune the other to the large of the Leader Sew Hand Private Leave to the large of the Personal Private Leave to the Personal Private Leave to the Leave to the

The braining of this withers ower very much to its truthfulness. The absurdity of referming a barot box is so grobes in that those was propose it deserve the repure into a wars. What is wanted were budly a a new patent, the truthfulness of a time of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the

# The Lutest and Most Beamiful Fish Yarn. afforded them for seeing what Jesus

A man has an actificial front pond with at least three thousand had been weathing from half a poind to two possible, more or sees. He was here a fittle great seed, who shades not been as fittle great seed, who shades not the mind and with a hand mind complete ord three front from the standard from the fittle great seed of the fittle great seed in attendance on her Majesty, to the latter being accorded the special honor of piloting her over an unfamiliar country. The Empress rides want of knowledge of the country might lead her.

On this occasion the Empress rode a young bay,
which got rather excited, and nearly ran away
with her. But she pulled him together, turned
him round once or twice, brought him to his

meeting a watery grave.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Free Church of Scotland is making reparations to hold a great judies in commemoration of the Rev. Alexander Duff as a mime

Dr. Dut's ordination took place fity years ago, and -Trinity Baptist Church, in Fifty-fifth street, has its Sunday school anniversary to street, has its summar series by farmous over. This the sunday school which has made such a nappy success in its specialty of Chinese work. The Chinese students un-

be out in full force this evening. -The candidate preached a long and tedla - The candidate presented a roug and ledi-ous sermion on the subject of thankfulness. At the clos-the cluer's wife, waking from a spell of drowness re-marked to the descents daughter: "Well, my dear, and what have you to be thankful for " With a long years the maiden replied: "I'm thankful he is ister." The candidate was not called, but went on win his candidating elsewhere.

-While many churches are at their with end because of troubles with the choirs, the Gethseman Ba-tist Church of Philadelphia finds its choir a source both of pleasure and of profit. In this choir are about 250 both of pleasure and or proof. In this court are about 200 trained singers, who render such excellent musical service that they are greatly in domand for concerts. In stead of being a charge on the church, as most shotre are, they pay their own way and earn They recently made an offering of \$500 toward the pa

-Brother Boanerges Fulton is hopeful as to the speedy wining out of the debt on his Temple in Brooklyn, which was formerly the Rink. The debt is now something over \$30,000. The congregation at the new sometime, there is near a way as to zive proof that the location is well chosen, and that the work of wel-coming the people in is prosecute! with indement and vigor. Inere is a great deal of wealth in the Baptist fra vigor. There is a great beat in this city, and a few of the ternity in Breoklyn and in this city, and a few of the richest men have recently been exercising their liberality in the bestowal of princely gifts. It is hoped that try in the bestorm of the coase Scother Fallonian-they will see their way clear to ease Scother Fallonian-terprise of the encumbrance which has present specific —Missionary Scott labors among the peo-

the who reside along the shores of Lake van in eastern barkey. He recently had a small stramboat seat to him from England. On launching and fitting it up, a day of trial was set, and the natives were invited to comsee it. The excitement was as great as that which pro-vailed along the shores of the Hudson hiver when Fulton made his first steamboat trip. The crowd cont morning until night, and the great topic of discussion among the beholders was who was the wisest and most learned, Solumon of cld, or the missionaries of moders days. The steamboat will be a great bely to missionar work, as it will enable Mr. Scott and his he tedions journeys over rugged country.

-Judge Charles Edward Forbes died recently at Northampton, Mass., and left \$300,000 to em lish a free public library, but he left also the condition that no minister of the gospel is to have anything to do with a and that no sectarian books on religion are to be admined to its shelves. If the town of Northampton does not win three years accept the bequest the sum will go to liarus College. Stephen Girard, half a century ago, tried this: of a condition in connection with the bequest with which he founded Girard College in Philadelphia. His requirement was that no clergyman should ever enter the base ing or grounds. This stimulated some earnest larmes is special effort in behalf of the young collegians, and ensince the establishment of the institution they have b constant in their attentions, and have done more in a p ligious way for the boys than probably would have been

done if Mr. Girard had said nothing about clergrmen. -Under Brother Pentecost's ministry is the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brelyn, eighty-three members have been received since Nov Year, forty of whom are new converts. Of those whe were baptized, some were received by sprinking, who others were immersed, the mode being in each case a cording to the convert's preference. A strange feature presented in regard to the baptisms. These were simil by Mr. Pentecost being "to avoid display and to me time on the Sabbath." This has been sharply critical by many good people, who believe baptism to be arm whose administration is worth all the time it takes, and which should be as public as possible instead of being thrust into the privacy of a comparatively small met-ing. As Brother Pentecost is now outside of Brother Fulton's jurisdiction, it is thought that the latter realsman will not preach a sermon on the subject.

-The Ancityum Islanders were sometime ago reported as having sent to the Presbyterian missis fund 800 prunds of arrow root. The Rev. Mr. Anned, who is a missionary among these is anders, says the such a gift as this is much more liberal than those whis the heathen generally make to their divinities. Mr. 4 nand went to a semi-religious feast at one of the village where the unconverted heathen had things their exway. An immense quantity of estables was provide none of it could be eaten until an offert had been made to the deities. Many pigs by bee understood that the heathen divinities were great pleased with sacrifices of pigs. To the missionary's se prise, the buly man of the islanders, instead of offering the brasts whole, simply cut off the ups of their talk and tossed them into the bushes for the divinities to est It is not to be wondered at that false religious are reing out when their votaries bestow offerings on the gold such & parsimonious war as this.

-A Pennsylvania pastor suffered severely a few evenings ago at the hands of his loving parishing ers, who visited him with what they were pleased to cal a "surprise donation party." Nearly two hundred resons came in forty-two sleighs and ushered themselv cash, which was just half a dollar for each sleigh load guests. They also gave him proceeds and goods to the amount of \$70, mostly farm produce, valued by the denote at its selling prices in the retail stores. Most of this merchandise cost them little or nothing. They had jolly time for the whole evening, and departed congrate lattice themselves that they had done a good fard is their paster. The "donation party" was trumpeted in the local papers as if the unfertunate rural patternal received some substantial advantage from it. But whe the poor brother came to count up the damage to have pets from heavy boots laden with snow and mid. at when he reflected on the botheration and the difficu of setting things to rights after the intrusion of such med into his parsonare, he came to the conclusion to the world is all a fleeting show, as far as donation par are concerned, and that he would rather ears two one silver dollars by splitting wood or handing logeth have it given to him in such a ruinous way. As for: \$70 worth of merchandise, he thinks that when he was processes and things be can buy them on more favor

terms than those on which these things came to him

-The consultations of the Brooklyn bret ren in regard to measures for a revival have culmin in the appointment of what is called an "all-day me int," which is get down for next Wednesday, the 9th March. The "all-day" will continue from 10 in morning to 5 in the afternoon, the meeting being cut is sections of an hour in length, each of which is to be staided over by a different elergymen. A separate single is assumed for each hour. The first Rannet Church Fierrepont street, throws orem is manufacitines be of worship for all who feel disposed to come and prey listen. The pastor, Dr. Thomas, will take the first he the topic for which is "Prayer and Confession." We Van Dyke in the chair for the second hour. "Inquestion will be in order. Dr. Custer will have that the next hear, the discussion during which will Worldliness and Half-heartedness," a subject w. Church will then each have so hour, and Brather P. cost will close the day in the consideration of L and Hessing. Kanv of the most prominent rail people in Brooklen have been conspicuously absent the consultation meetings which have prepared the for this "all-day" effort, and many of them, while do not oppose in imprenent, querir since at it is being got up it exactly the right way nor by exactly right men Meantime, Beecher will carry on a ! on his own took, and Taimage exjects to crewith or connacte with a revived multitude under the mi attinuing of the absaunt voice of Philip Pailing famous "singing otherin". The public are walls see who will have the best and the biggest reveal. -The Sunday schools will to-day take

the story of the message sent by John the Bat James Christ with the inquiry. Art thou he that come or both we for abother? The passage say via the as the me of the less in being "The Wo lowed him wherever he we't attracted mountain region west of the Jordan fisciples were permitted to come and learn all that they rould dis-Heater Tress disciples came and known. Justs received them and